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[103]

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[2220]

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All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1233.
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[2227]

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of four tael of opium.

Inspector Browne submitted that the opium was in tubes in a bag suspended on the inside of the accused's trousers. The Magistrate fined the accused \$400, with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment.

TRESPASSING IN SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

A Chinese woman pleaded guilty to trespassing in the servants' quarters of the residence of Mr. F. M. Ellis, No. 25, Bellios Terrace.

Mr. Ellis stated that the woman had been previously warned, but had persisted in coming to the servants' quarters. On the night of her arrest she was found sleeping there.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$2.

THEFT FROM MILITARY BLOCK-HOUSES.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe sentenced a Chinese to three months' hard labour for having stolen six sheets of zinc from the military block-houses at Yau-mat.

Inspector Davitt said that, if a Military Officer was present, he would have informed the Court that the military had great trouble owing to these frequent thefts. Owing to being under-staffed at Yau-mat, the military could not exercise proper supervision over the block-houses.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF TREES.

When two women were charged with the destruction of trees, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe said that a great number of trees were being destroyed by Chinese, and it was a practice that must stop. He would increase the fines in future if these cases continued to come before him. It would seem to be the practice of these people to break a branch off a tree when passing to and from work, and two or three days later, when the branch was dry, to carry it away. A great deal of this sort of thing was going on in the Peak District.

He fined the women \$2 each.

CRUELTY TO DUCKS.

A Chinese was summoned for cruelty to ducks.

Sergeant Pitt stated that defendant's fowls were carrying two crates of ducks. One of the crates was lined with matting, but the other was not, with the result that the ducks' feet were protruding through the squares in the crate, causing unnecessary suffering to the birds.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$20.

Another Chinese pleaded guilty to cruelty to fowls.

The circumstances were similar to those of the previous case, and a fine of \$20 was imposed.

LEAVING SERVICE WITHOUT NOTICE.

A Chinese amah, employed by Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., was charged with quitting her service without notice. Defendant stated that, on July 2nd, she asked Mr. King for a week's leave to visit her father, who was lying ill in the country. Permission was granted, and she left, returning on July 9th. She was then informed by a servant that her services were no longer required.

Mr. King said that defendant was engaged by him on June 15th as a No. 2 amah. On receiving her wages, she informed witness that she had received a message to the effect that her father, or some other relation, was ill in the country, and therefore she asked for leave. He granted her request, and also gave a week's extra leave, but when it expired she had not returned. The next he heard of her was that she was working for another employer at Kowloon. A few days later, the No. 1 amah informed him that some of her jewellery and money were missing. Being suspicious, he obtained a search-warrant and searched defendant's forces, but did not find anything. The reason why he suspected her was owing to the extraordinary fact that she left a \$14 job to take a \$10 one.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$14, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

A "BORN IDIOT" IN COURT.

Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of four pounds of raw opium.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, for the defence, said that the accused had made the usual statement that he had been given the parcel of opium by another man, but he submitted that the accused was a man who did not know what he was talking about. He was one of those who might be termed "born idiots." He looked like a fool.

Inspector Sullivan refused to accept this statement, because the accused had thrown the parcel and taken to his heels when accosted by a policeman.

Mr. d'Almada said that the accused was a young man, and might not have known what the parcel contained.

The Magistrate inflicted a fine of \$400, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.

AMMUNITION IN SALMON TINS.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with being in unlawful possession of 235 rounds of ammunition.

Sergeant Flanagan said that the first accused arrived in the Colony a few days ago from British Columbia. The Police searched his belongings and in a box found a number of "tins of salmon," which, really contained ammunition.

Mr. A. E. Hall pleaded guilty on behalf of the first accused, who wished to take full responsibility, as the property was his. The second defendant came to meet him on the ship.

Sergeant Flanagan assented to the case against the second accused being withdrawn.

Mr. Hall said the accused was a returned emigrant, and when he left British Columbia he was given a number of presents to give to people in the villages round Hongkong. He had no reason to believe that the salmon-tins contained ammunition. In any case he only intended to stay in Hongkong for a few days.

Sergeant Flanagan explained that the ammunition was both for a revolver and Winchester rifle. It was neatly wrapped in tissue paper. The tins were carefully soldered, and were not different in appearance from tins of salmon.

The Magistrate asked if there was any salmon at all.

Sergeant Flanagan replied that there was some salmon; he had it in Court.

The Magistrate: Is it safe?

Sergeant Flanagan showed that the tins were carefully soldered.

The Magistrate said that, in view of the fact that there was much smuggling going on, he should inflict a deterrent sentence. He fined the accused \$100, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

\$40,000 BAIL CASE.

Keng Heng and Leung So, engineer and coxswain respectively of the launch *Few On*, were charged, on remand, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with being in possession of 300 tael of prepared opium, other than Government opium.

Chan Sum, the owner of the launch, was summoned for having allowed the carriage or conveyance of the opium.

Mr. D. Trautman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted. Mr. E. Grist defended all three accused.

Revenue Officer No. 87 said that at 2 p.m. on August 10th, two other revenue officers and he boarded the *Few On* as it was about to leave for Yau-mat on ferry service. Witness went aft and searched the launch. The second accused asked another revenue officer to search witness before he went down to the hold. Witness found the hatch closed, but he raised the lid and went down into the hold, where he found the first accused. He raised a plank on the floor of the shaft chamber and found three parcels.

Mr. Trautman explained that if the plank was removed the bearings would be a few inches away.

Witness said that, in reply to a question, the first accused said the parcels contained 150 tael of opium.

Mr. Grist contended that the opium was not under the board covering the shaft chamber. Witness said there was a little water in the shaft chamber, but the opium was not in the water. There was sufficient room for the three small parcels; the water did not touch them. The parcels were on the bottom of the shaft chamber, alongside the shaft, and just out of the water.

After much cross-questioning, witness said that the opium was under the boards exactly under the bed on which the first accused was sitting. Witness could not account for the engineer not being in the engine-room if the launch was on the point of leaving.

Mr. Trautman asked if the Magistrate would inspect the *Few On* and Mr. Wolfe replied it would be best to do so. The hearing was accordingly adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT COLLECTION OF SUBSCRIPTION.
EVIDENCE OF VILLAGE ELDERS REQUIRED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese were charged, on remand, with fraudulently collecting subscriptions on the pretext that they were for the purpose of establishing free schools in Chinese villages. The subscriptions recorded aggregated over \$500 from 300 or more persons. The first defendant, a clerk to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, was further charged with attempting to accept bribes on two occasions from two persons.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the defence.

The case for the prosecution is as follows. The first defendant visited a Chinese woman's house in Chung Hing Lane on July 25th and asked to see her husband. He produced a book and asked her for a pen. The woman informed him that her husband was not at home, and defendant went away telling her to inform her husband when he returned home that defendant would call on Saturday. Defendant had asked her to subscribe something, but she put him off by saying that she could not do anything without her husband's permission. Defendant called again, and, finding her husband absent, threatened to submit the matter to the Government and ask for her husband's arrest. Two days later she received a note from a district watchman demanding that her husband should interview the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shenton, the woman said she was unaware of the object of defendant's visit.

Mr. Wood at this stage dismissed the first charge owing to insufficient evidence. On the second charge the master of a coolie house averred that defendant called upon him on July 16th and instructed him to call at the S.C.A. on the 18th and renew his licence. Complainant did so and sent in his petition with the licence-fee. Defendant then produced a book and solicited a subscription as tea-money. Complainant offered 50 cents, but defendant demanded \$2. Complainant then offered \$1 but it was refused. At length complainant agreed to pay \$2 on August 3rd, but defendant did not come for it.

When cross-examined by Mr. Shenton witness said that defendant did not mention that the subscription would be used to establish free schools.

Mr. Shenton said it was obvious that when a man illegally received bribes he would not record them in a book. He maintained that the sole object of his client in collecting subscriptions was to establish free schools in his village, the demand being very great. Mr. Shenton wished for a short adjournment to enable his client to procure the elders of his village to testify that he was honestly raising funds to establish free schools.

When the case came up for hearing yesterday, it was stated that the elders of the village had not arrived yet owing to the village being flooded. They were expected in a few days.

Mr. Shenton applied for a week's remand, and this was granted.

SIKH WAR WOUNDED SOLDIERS' FUND.

The Hon. Secretary of the Sikh Temple gratefully acknowledges receipt of the following contributions towards the above fund:

Already acknowledged	\$827.50
Mota Singh	30.00
Kishan Singh, Cement Factory	25.00
Kishan Singh, Watson's printers	15.00
Santa Singh, Queen's Building	10.00
Sorain Singh, Telegraph Co.	10.00
Sorain Singh, A. S. Watson's Warehouse	10.00
Sarvan Singh, Fatahan	5.00
Sher Singh, Salt Fish Lane	5.00
Bhan Singh, Lai Chi Kwok	5.00
Khem Singh, China Sugar Refinery	5.00
Dial Singh, Soap Factory	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Badan Singh	2.00
Sahadur Pallo Singh, 74th Punjab	2.00
Gujar Singh, Rope Works	2.00
Dhian Singh, Queen's Building	2.00
Mah Singh, Station Hotel, Kowloon	2.00
Mehar Singh, P.S.	2.00
Boota Singh, P.S.	1.00
Dia Singh, P.S.	1.00
Teja Singh, I. P.C. 62	1.00
Bej Singh, I. P.C. 342	1.00
Ujagar Singh, Watson's	1.00
Chanan Singh, Sergt.	1.00
Mit Singh, Pokfulam	1.00
Sunder Singh	1.00
Gajjan Singh	1.00
Nidhan Singh	1.00
Odhar Mall	1.00
Dhir Singh, Gas Co.	1.00
Cher Singh, Palace Hotel	1.00
Sunder Singh, P. & O. Co.	1.00
Cher Singh, Kowloon Dock	1.00
Sunder Singh, P.S. 20	1.00
Total	\$882.50

POSSESSION OF GELIGNITE.
DEFENDANT FINED \$250.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged, on remand, with the unlawful possession of 54 sticks of gelignite. Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for defendant.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated in his evidence on the previous day that the gelignite was used for blasting operations. At the Station, defendant informed witness that he was under the impression that the gelignite was used for killing fish. Inspector Sullivan, however, thought that defendant intended taking the gelignite to Canton to be used in the production of bombs. Defendant was arrested at the Star Ferry Wharf with the contraband article in his possession.

Defendant said he was given the gelignite by a friend.

Mr. d'Almada informed the Magistrate that he had been instructed to plead guilty to a technical offence. Defendant went to lunch at M. Y. San's Restaurant, where he met an old friend, who gave him two parcels to be taken on board the *Fat Shan*. His client was not aware that those parcels contained gelignite, and he therefore asked the Magistrate to deal considerably with the matter. They had visited the *Fat Shan* in an endeavour to trace defendant's friend, but the latter, noticing that defendant was accompanied by a Police Officer, had evidently made himself scarce.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$250.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

COMMENDATION.

P.C. 161 Leung Chung Man, Ambulance Platoon, is commended by the C.S.P. for perseverance in attending the victim of an accident in the Harbour during the recent typhoon.

NO. 3 COMPANY.

Consequent on the re-arrangements necessitated by Search Supervision duties, this Company has been re-organised. The following postings are made:—

Insp. Mow Fung is appointed Platoon Commander in charge of No. 3 Platoon, *vice* Inspector Tape.

Cr. Sergt. 41 Pun Yun Fong is posted to No. 13 Section.

Cr. Sergt. 42 Kwok Ying Kuen is posted to No. 14 Section.

Cr. Sergt. Yung Shuk Ping is posted to No. 15 Section.

Cr. Sergt. 58 Wong Tso Tung is posted to No. 16 Section.

NO. 5 COMPANY.

Patrolmen who have not received Warning Notices for period commencing August 22nd must report at once to the O.C. Company.

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

No. 8 Platoon (Nos. 15 and 16 Sections) of No. 3 Company is specially detailed for Search Supervisors' duty until further Orders.

Inspector Mow Fung will deal with all duty warnings, applications for leave, and disciplinary reports in connection with this platoon.

Cr. Sergt. 51 Chow U Ting is posted to No. 8 Platoon and will perform the duties of Assistant Warning Officer.

REVERSIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

Cr. Sergt. 50 Chan Sig U reverts to the rank of Sergt. at his own request.

Sergt. 54 Wong Tsi Ting is promoted Cr. Sergeant.

P.C. 92 Cheng So is promoted Sergeant.

P.C. 60 Yueng Hok Chau is promoted Sergeant.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

NO. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

Commandant, Lady May, Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John.

Members are reminded of the monthly competition, which will take place on Monday, the 28th inst., at 5.30 p.m. Members will attend in alphabetical order as below:—

E-K 5.30 p.m.
L-M 5.45 p.m.
N-Y 6.00 p.m.
A-D 6.15 p.m.

Members may alter their turns by private arrangement.

Those who are desirous of passing examinations in Home Nursing and/or First Aid before September 30th are requested to notify the undersigned at this meeting.

(Sd.) M. RAJES
Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1918.

MOTOR-CAR PROSECUTIONS. THE VISIBILITY OF IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, several motor-car owners and drivers were charged with failing to have the identification numbers at the rear of their cars illuminated.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), prosecuted.

Mr. Monteith Webb was summoned, in respect of car No. 138.

Sergeant Bullock stated that on July 27th, at 9.10 p.m., he was on duty in Lower Albert Road. He noticed a car, driven by Mr. Webb, going east, and he stopped it on instructions. The light was quite good, but the figures on the plate appeared to be placed at such an angle that the light could not shine on them. It played dimly over the whole plate. Witness stood at about three yards behind the car, and could read the numbers faintly.

Mr. Jenkin: You had some conversation with Mr. Webb on the matter?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Webb: I think Sergeant Bullock said that the plate was turned at an angle away from the light.

Sgt. Bullock: I said it appeared to be.

Mr. Webb said that it was impossible on that occasion for the number-plate to have been turned. Both the light and the plate were fixed to one bar, which was a straight bar. The light was parallel to the number-plate. He did not get down to examine the light along with Sergeant Bullock because he was in a hurry. He admitted that the figure "1" was not quite so distinct as it might have been, but "2" and "3" were distinct.

Mr. Bullock replied that, they were dimly illuminated. If it was not a dark place one might have been able to read the figures. It would have been possible in the city. He did not think he could have read the number of the car if he was standing ten yards away.

Mr. Wood: I suppose it was an electric light?

Mr. Webb: Yes.

Sgt. Bullock: The light was good but it did not reflect on the figures.

Mr. Wood: Did you notice the bar Mr. Webb speaks of?—Witness: No.

Mr. Webb: There is a bar on every car.

Mr. Jenkin said he was not able to distinguish the number. He could only make out the figure "8." He thought at the time that the number of the car was "88."

Mr. Webb: Mr. Jenkin, you were standing near the P.W.D.?

Mr. Jenkin: Yes, under the entrance to the Colonial Secretary's office.

Mr. Webb: When I approached, you were nowhere near the porch.

Mr. Jenkin: Is that so? I did not leave the porch. I stood under the porch between the two pillars.

Mr. Webb: You had two other men?—Yes, two "runners."

Mr. Webb: I submit that you cannot distinguish the light from the position in which you were standing and also owing to the vibration of the car. It was only when I got some distance away that you were able to focus that number. I also believe, Mr. Jenkin, that your eyes are not so good as they ought to be.

Mr. Jenkin: You can examine them if you like.

Mr. Webb: You are wearing glasses.

Mr. Jenkin: Yes, I was wearing them at the time. I have to use glasses for close reading, but not for out-door work. I am supposed to have excellent sight.

Mr. Webb: But you were wearing glasses, Mr. Jenkin?

Mr. Jenkin: As an extra precaution, Mr. Webb, I used them at the time. I had two other men there and we compared notes. I used the same eyes in the case of Mr. Webb's car as in the case of the other cars. I could not see the number on Mr. Webb's car at all. It was not running away; it was going slowly; so that with those favourable conditions I might have seen the number if the light was not lessened.

Mr. Webb: Can you remember how far you were from my car?

Mr. Jenkin replied that he was about eight feet away from the car.

Mr. Webb: In the regulations no distances are given. Why did you stand 8 feet away?

Mr. Jenkin replied that it was his own idea.

Mr. Webb submitted that Mr. Jenkin was standing 9 feet away. He also said that he had his number-plate repainted two months ago and had it cleaned every day. He further submitted that the full number—138—was discernible.

Mr. Wood said Mr. Webb could not expect anyone to come to the middle of the road. Mr. Jenkin took up the best position he was able to.

Mr. Webb replied that Mr. Jenkin could have seen the number.

Mr. Wood fined Mr. Webb \$10.

The chauffeur of car No. 128 was next charged.

Staff Inspector Eldridge, H.K.P. (R.), said he was on duty near the P.W.D. offices in Lower Albert Road on July 22nd at 8.45 p.m., when he saw motor-car No. 128 proceeding west, driven by defendant. Just as it passed witness he stopped the car under orders from the D.S.P. (R.), who was also present. They examined the rear of the car along with defendant and found only one light. The number plate on the car was not properly illuminated. The light was in order, but the number plate was not placed in such a position as to enable the light to reflect on it.

Defendant said he thought the light was all right. The number-plate might have been displaced as a result of the vibrations of the car.

Inspector Garrod said that some time ago the men were warned and the order was carried out for some time. Then the men became careless. It was the duty of the owners and the chauffeurs to inspect the number-plates and see that everything was in order.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$10.

The chauffeur of car No. 165 was then charged.

Inspector Eldridge said he followed a similar procedure in the present case to that in the previous one.

Mr. Jenkin said he was in Lower Albert Road when the car passed very slowly at a distance of seven feet. He, however, could not see the number.

Defendant said that when he left the garage the lamp was clear, but after they had proceeded some distance the light became blurred owing to the dust.

Mr. Jenkin said it was a dry night.

Inspector Garrod observed that the car was a new one and such an excuse should not be entertained. It was the duty of the chauffeur to keep his lamps clean.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$10.

The chauffeur of car No. 51 pleaded guilty to the offence.

Inspector Eldridge said this was the worst case of all. No lights could be seen even at a distance of six feet.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$10.

The chauffeur of car No. 131 pleaded guilty and was fined \$10.

In the case of car No. 130, Inspector Garrod applied for a remand, as the driver, who was employed by the Exile Garage, had left for Shanghai. A remand was accordingly granted.

The chauffeur of car No. 64 was next charged.

Sergeant Bullock, H.K.P. (R.), said in this case the light was dim, only a portion of the number-plate being visible.

Defendant said the car was going down the hill slowly, as a result of which the electric current had been lessened.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$10.

NOT SOUNDING THE HORN.

Four cases were heard in which the chauffeurs of cars Nos. 98, 123, 132, and 134 were charged with not sounding their horns at Pokfulam Road.

Inspector Garrod stated that he did not wish to press the charge in regard to car No. 98. He explained that while he was on duty at Pokfulam Road he sometimes heard the echo of a motor-horn, sometimes it was not audible although blown by a chauffeur. He asked the Magistrate to warn the men.

Mr. Wood adjourned the case concerning car No. 98 *sine die*, and cautioned the other defendants.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Treasurer of the above fund gratefully acknowledges the following monthly subscriptions, for the period ending 19th August:—

F. Greig\$15 Aug. to Oct., 1918.
T. Arthur30 Aug. to Jan., 1919.
H. W. Looker10
"M.S."10
"Anon"10
Total\$75

"All of you who never told a lie raise your hands," said the teacher to her small pupils.

"Please, teacher," piped little Jimmie, "is it a lie if nobody finds out?"

MORRISON ROAD FATALITY IMPORTANT RIDER BY THE JURY.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS RESPONSIBILITIES.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, in his capacity as Coroner, concluded the inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the deaths of four persons, who were killed on August 4th as a result of a rock-slide in Morrison Hill Road.

The jury consisted of Messrs. A. Fothergill, C. Runjahn and J. M. Naylor.

Mr. George Watt, Revenue Officer, said that he was in the opium factory when Mr. Baker's little girl came running up and told him that the house had collapsed. He ran across and saw that the back portion of four houses had come down. He went into No. 18, and saw a woman pinned under the debris. In a few minutes Inspector Sims and he got the woman out alive. He then went into No. 20, on hearing noises coming from the cook-house. On close examination, he saw the hair of a woman's head through the fallen bricks, and with the assistance of some Reserve constables, got the woman out. She was not seriously injured and was attended to by a Chinese doctor on the spot. A little later witness assisted in recovering the remains of a woman from under the ruins of No. 16. He remained on the scene till 7 p.m.

THE ONLY SURVIVOR.

Chieh Yin Cheng, the only occupant of No. 16 who escaped, said that shortly after 10 a.m. she was preparing a meal in the kitchen, when her mother, who was standing outside, suddenly shouted that something was falling down the hill-side. Witness went out to look at it, and saw the boulders rolling down. A boulder crashed into the back of the house. All the doors in the house were closed, but she forced one open and got outside through the passage-way. She looked back to find her mother, but all she could see was a big mass of debris.

P.S. A17 related how he assisted Revenue Officer Watt to recover the injured persons.

PAST HISTORY RECALLED.

The Foreman (Mr. Fothergill) said he had before him some previous correspondence between certain parties on the subject of Lot No. 1537 on the northern slopes of Morrison Hill. The correspondence referred to the dangers from boulders and landslips. He read the letters touching on a previous accident. The following is a *precis* of the correspondence:—

The first letter, dated June 6th, 1905, was from a local architect to the D.P.W. It said that a small landslip had taken place at the rear of Nos. 161 and 163, Wanchai Road. There was another large boulder projecting, and the Government was asked to have the site inspected and the danger removed.

The Government replied on June 8th, 1905, that the danger had been created by the lessee of a neighbouring lot cutting away the hill in order to level his land, and the Government was advised that the onus of making safe the face of the hill rested on the person who complained.

The owner then wrote to the D.P.W., on June 19th, 1905, that he did not think he should be held indefinitely responsible for the preservation of the hill. Extreme danger prevailed along the boundary of the houses adjoining his lot, as several tons of loose earth might fall at any time if there should be another heavy rainfall. There were indications of large cracks on the hillside, and should any of the boulders projecting in most critical positions fall, the responsibility should rest with the Government. He feared that there would be a huge collapse in the near future, and asked for the inspection of the locality. He believed that the Government should attend to the removal of the fallen debris and safeguard the interests of the owners from possible damages arising from the fall of boulders, which at that moment were a standing menace to life and property throughout the whole length of Wanchai up to Morrison Hill Road.

The D.P.W. wrote on June 15th in reference to a previous conversation, that all that was required to be done was to construct a channel further back from the edge of the cutting and to remove a boulder at the south-west that threatened to become dangerous. The D.P.W. said he was unable to undertake this work, but was prepared to issue a permit for the construction of a new channel on Crown land and for the removal of the boulder referred to.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 17th August is as follows:—

Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 21 weeks.
This Year.....\$12,043	\$443,323
Last Year.....12,744	442,015
Increase.....709	1,308

Crown land and for the removal of the boulder referred to.

BUILDING AUTHORITY AGAIN EXAMINED.

Mr. A. E. Wright, Building Authority, was then recalled. He was asked by the Foreman:—Are there any other reports on record similar to this?—Witness: I know of two cases where some correspondence has taken place: one was mentioned yesterday. They were both in 1916, and in each case the owner or his representative wrote to the Government about the danger of slips, and in each the Director of Public Works replied that the Government accepted no responsibility in the matter, but that every facility would be given to the owners to make their premises safe by removing boulders or otherwise.

The Coroner: Would the Government remove the boulders?—Witness: No, the owners would have to do so, at their own expense. I have never seen the correspondence to which Mr. Fothergill had just referred. In 1905 I was not in my present position.

The Coroner asked the jury to note that in the instance Mr. Fothergill referred to the owner had written in the strain he did because he feared an immediate slip.

The Foreman: On the part of the Government or owners of land, have any real steps been taken to rectify this condition of affairs, and to secure the houses from falling boulders or landslips?—Witness: I cannot give a definite answer. To the best of my knowledge nothing has been done. There is one small matter—a buttress I mentioned yesterday—but I am not sure whether that was done by the Government. To the best of my knowledge no serious work has been undertaken by the Government; certainly not recently. I am not sure that the Government did erect the buttress under the boulder at the rear of No. 26, Morrison Hill Road. It was not done by my Department. There was some talk that it should be done. If it had been done by private owners, it would have come to my knowledge.

The Foreman: Is there any intention on the part of the Government to carry out, immediately, an inspection of Morrison Hill, and to take measures to safeguard life and property at the foot of the hill?—Witness: So far as I know, there is no such intention. I cannot speak for the Government.

The Coroner: From the correspondence read it would seem that the Government disclaimed all onus.

The Foreman: Absolutely.

On the point raised by the Coroner as to whether the land from which the boulders fell was Crown land, Mr. Wright expressed the opinion that it was. He said he had given every facility to owners to remove boulders and had always made inspections of particular boulders when asked to do so.

The Coroner said that the jury would have no difficulty in saying how the four persons met with their deaths. The jury had, however, to consider whether there was any gross negligence, such as might be termed culpable negligence, on the part of any person. The question of who was responsible was a matter which could not be settled in Court, but it would be reasonable, if the jury thought that steps should be taken by the Government, to say so. Then the Government would doubtless consider whether anything should be done.

THE VERDICT.

The jury brought in a verdict as follows:—We, the jury, find that the deceased met their deaths as the result of the landslip, which occurred on the 4th August, 1918, at about 10 a.m.

We do not attribute these deaths to any person's gross negligence.

We strongly recommend that immediate steps be taken by the Government to inspect Morrison Hill with a view to the prevention of further landslips, also the removal or securing of any dangerous boulders in order to give safety to the occupants of the houses situated at the foot of the hill.

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FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship "VARG" will have prompt despatch. For Freight apply to: **MESSENGER MARITIME CO.**, 3, Queen's Building, Hongkong, 20th August, 1918. [2337]

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LUN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "TILATAP" having arrived from above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 24th instant will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 27th instant at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days of arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JAVA CHINA JAPAN LUN**, Hongkong, 21st August, 1918. [2338]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "SELUN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees to the contrary, requesting it to be landed here. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd Aug. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 22nd Aug. at 10 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 27th Aug. or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. **THORESEN & CO.**, Agents, Hongkong, 16th August, 1918. [2339]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "VAN WARRWICK" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 23rd instant will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 22nd instant, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**, Agents, Hongkong, 16th August, 1918. [24]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

JUNKET!

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COTTAGE CHEESE!

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DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

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No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG. P.O. Box 629. 1541

INTIMATIONS

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN, It is my intention to stand for the vacancy on the Legislative Council to represent the Justices of the Peace during the two months' absence of the Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C. Mr. Andrew Forbes has proposed and Mr. Evan Ormiston has seconded my nomination. If I am elected, I will do the best I can in the interests of the Colony—the Commercial Community of which I have been associated with for the past twenty years. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, **A. R. LOWE**, Hongkong, August 19th, 1918. [2334]

G. R. NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in accordance with Regulations published under Government Notification No. 809 of 31st May, 1918, commencing from 1st September, 1918, all PRIVATE CHAIRS have to be LICENSED at an Annual Licence fee of \$2 payable in advance. Chair bearers have to be Licensed at a fee of 30 cents each yearly. **P. F. J. WOODHOUSE**, Captain Superintendent of Police, Hongkong, 18th August, 1918. [2332]

G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, obtain desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. 58

WANTED AT THE PEAK.

NURSE for child 2 years old. European preferred. **Mrs. R. SUTHERLAND**, 123, The Peak. [2324]

WANTED.

NURSE WANTED. European preferred. Apply—**Mrs. A. R. LOWE**, 65, The Peak. [2318]

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TO LET.

A GODOWN. Central District. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** [2361]

TO LET.

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COMMODOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Lee House Street. Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamoon, British Consession. For rent and further particulars apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.**, 8A, Des Vaux Road. [2317]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** [23]

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HONGKONG AND CHINA.

BIRTH.

SUTTON.—At the Peak, on August 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. SUTTON (of Canton), a son. [2323]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 21st August, 1918

DEVELOPMENTS IN SIBERIA

THE appointment of Sir CHARLES ELIOT, the Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the Hongkong University, as British High Commissioner in Siberia is naturally a matter of considerable local interest. We believe that during his residence in Hongkong it has been the practice of Sir CHARLES ELIOT to spend the summer vacation in Peking, and because of his long previous experience in the Diplomatic Service, which includes four years spent in the Embassy at Petrograd, we may be sure that he has watched the recent remarkable changes in the methods of government both in China and in Russia with the keenest interest. It is, of course, well known locally that he converses fluently in most of the European languages, and that during his six years' residence in the Far East he has acquired a close knowledge of the history and language of the Chinese. We must, in the absence of further news, draw our own conclusions as to the actual duties of the new High Commissioner, but it is noticeable that he holds diplomatic rank. The only other parallel case that occurs to our mind is that of Lord READING, who is British High Commissioner in the United States. It yet remains to be seen whether any of our Allies will appoint High Commissioners in Siberia. The developments which are taking place there are, for obvious reasons, rather obscure, but it is generally understood that the main object of the Allies is to show practical sympathy with the anti-German forces at work in that great area. We know that the Allies are co-operating, and that it is considered desirable to convince the Russians in Siberia that no aggressive schemes lurk

behind the assistance offered. If only one of the Allies had intervened the motive could have been distorted by the enemy.

It may be objected that this new expedition is another example of frittering away the resources of the Allies. Criticism similar to that passed upon the Dardanelles, Macedonia, Palestine and Mesopotamia may be levelled by that school of strategists which says that the only place which matters in this war is the Western Front. But in the Far East most of us are thankful that the Allies have turned their attention to Siberia and to the men who are there heroically attempting to rally the forces of the country against the Germans. It is a matter of great concern to all of us out here that Siberia be freed from the enemies of civilisation. Twenty years ago, when authorities such as Lord CHARLES BERNARD warned us about the "break-up of China," the British merchants in China feared the aggression of Russia. At that period the four principal merchants of Newchwang signed a joint letter which included the following remarkable statement: "We also desire to point out the importance, from a national point of view, of not allowing Manchuria to be annexed by Russia; for should Manchuria pass into the hands of that Power, not only would this 'door' be closed, but British interests in China proper would be seriously menaced, and the unopposed absorption of these provinces, with their hardy and spirited peasantry, would inevitably be the prelude of a successful march southwards towards India."

The Germans have realised that owing to their past history and geographical situation, the territories known as Russia in Asia offer them untold possibilities for developing their scheme of world domination. It is probably not overstating the case to say that the Germans would gladly conclude peace to-morrow on condition that they were left a free hand in Russia in return for the evacuation of Belgium and France. The huge tracts of land on either side of the Ural mountains offer splendid opportunities for developing vast natural resources, which the Germans would accumulate in preparation for another world-war. The Hohenzollern, having already extended his Kingdom of Prussia into the German Empire, would eagerly absorb into that Empire Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia. The Allies, realising that fully, have sent expeditions to Siberia and to Archangel. A little reinforcement at a critical time will inspire and encourage the liberal elements of the nation, and it has always been a tradition of the British that they should assist a people struggling to be free. They gave their sympathy to GARIBOLDI and to GRECE. Their responsible statesmen have now promised to stand by the pro-Ally forces in Russia, the only forces working for the true freedom of that distracted country.

We may derive encouragement from the fact that there are pro-Ally forces at work in Russia. The collapse of the Russian armies and the temporary triumph of such traitors to the cause of liberty as LENIN and TROTSKY produced acute disappointment amongst the Allied peoples and may have caused many of us to despair of the Russian nation, but the end of the story is not yet written. Even if we assume—and it is a very big assumption—that had the Court of Russia survived the revolution it would not have finally betrayed the Allies; we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that the Russian Court was a menace to freedom. We have had to pay dearly for the sweeping away of the Russian reactionaries, but we might ultimately have paid still more dearly if they had remained in power. There is now no Russian threat to China or to India. There is, in its place, a German menace; but we are confident that the Allies will destroy it utterly. Thus the Great War in Europe will clear up not only the problems of that continent but many of those of Asia. For German intrigues will fail, the German armies will be beaten; and the German methods of warfare will be condemned by the whole world. We may reasonably hope that the intervention of the Allies in Siberia will prove to be the thin end of the wedge which will drive the Germans out of Asia, as they have been driven out of Africa, and that the Allies will remain united, in regard to their policy, both in Siberia and in China. That will be some little compensation for all the horrors of the Great War.

The damage caused by the fire at the Hongkong Club gardens, North Point, on Monday evening, is estimated at \$200.

A small collapse occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 23, Third Street. The kitchens of both the first and second floors fell into the yard of No. 230, Queen's Road West. Fortunately no one was injured.

The subscription of the Regular Police to the Glendinning Fund totals \$1,425.63. This amount includes \$100 from Mr. Ho Kom Tong and a few friends and acquaintances of the late Sergeant Glendinning.

A Chinese male, named Wong Shee, aged 33 years, who was living at 35, Lower Rutter Street, was found by the Police hanging from a tree in Blake Gardens. The man was dead and his body was removed to the Public Mortuary.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony from Saturday, August 17th to Monday, August 19th, inclusive:—Four cases of bubonic plague (two deaths), four cases of enteric fever (three deaths), two cases of cerebrospinal fever (two deaths), and two cases of puerperal fever (one death).

The London Gazette of June 19th announces that Mr. E. E. Garrard has been granted a commission in the Royal Engineers, Regular Army. Mr. Garrard left Canton in November, 1917, and, on arrival in England, joined the Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps, and went through the complete course of infantry training. He was going to France on June 28th.

We understand that Mr. C. G. Alabaster has withdrawn his candidature for the vacancy on the Legislative Council, caused by the temporary absence of the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., in favour of Mr. H. W. Bird, who has been proposed by the Hon. Mr. D. Landale and seconded by Mr. N. J. Stubb. There are three other candidates, namely Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. F. C. Jenkin and Mr. A. R. Lowe, the report that Mr. F. B. L. Bowley intended to stand being incorrect.

The American Red Cross Society, through the American Consulate-General, acknowledges the receipt from Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co., of \$450, Hongkong currency, as proceeds of the baseball game held on Wednesday, August 14th, the management of which Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co. conducted at their own expense and with gratifying success. A similar sum has been received by the Hon. Treasurer, War Charities, for the credit of the British Red Cross, from Mr. C. J. Hammes.

HONGKONG'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE FLOOD RELIEF FUND GIFTS SENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The following is the translation of a letter addressed by the Wai Chiao Pu to His Majesty's Minister at Peking regarding the contributions made by the Colony of Hongkong to the Metropolitan Flood Relief and Conservancy Bureau for relief work in the Province of Chihli. The gifts referred to may be seen at the Colonial Secretary's office:—

Peking, 19th July, 1918. Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the following letter has been received from Mr. Hsiung, Director-General of the Metropolitan Flood Relief and Conservancy Bureau:—

"Some time since I received a communication from the Wai Chiao Pu forwarding a sum of one hundred thousand Hongkong dollars, which changed into Peking currency for \$94,780.73, being a contribution to the flood relief fund remitted by H.E. the Governor of Hongkong. I also received from the Peking Flood Relief Association a further contribution from Sir Henry May of fifty thousand Hongkong dollars, which exchanged for Peking dollars 47,500, and was likewise for distribution for relief work in Chihli."

"At a time when the war in Europe is at its bitterest, the collection of subscriptions, not only easy matter, and Sir Henry May's public-spirited and warm-hearted generosity merits deep respect. This office has received from H.E. the President a specially made silver tripod, and has itself prepared a gift, in the name of the Chairman of the Peking Flood Relief Association, of a silver cup as a memento, and I have the honour to request that you be good enough to cause these articles to be transmitted to Sir Henry May, in commemoration of his generous action. I have the honour accordingly to forward herewith the silver tripod and cup, and to request that your Excellency will be so kind as to transmit the same to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong.—I have, etc., (Signed) CHIA LU, (For the Minister for Foreign Affairs.)"

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

DEMANDS FOR PEACE.

PEKING, August 20th. The Tchuans in the Yangtze Valley have again demanded peace. Military leaders in Fung Tien have also requested the Peking Government to discuss peace terms.

THE FOREIGN POWERS AND THE CIVIL WAR.

It is said that the Foreign Ministers will send delegates to investigate the actions of the Southern leaders in relation to the Treaties before they discuss recognition of the Parliament at Canton. Another message states that the Foreign Ministers will jointly offer their mediation to the North and South.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, August 20th.

PEKING AFFAIRS. A telegram has been received from Peking stating that Tzu Shu-chang was shot by Chang Cho-lun's order on the 18th.

About one division of Fung Tien troops has arrived at Peking, and the people are in a state of panic.

It is reported that Li Shan, the Tchuun of Kiangsu, has declared his independence. The Tchuuns of Hupeh and Kiangsi will join Li shortly.

HOUSE-RENT TAX. The house-rent tax, which has been in force since July 1st, is still resented by the people, and the collection is so small that it is only just enough to pay the cost of collection.

WAR BONDS. The sale of war bonds has been approved by the authorities. The Treasurer has decided that every yanren and official bureau must buy from one thousand to ten thousand dollars. Appeals are also made to the people with a similar object.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT. The former Treasurer of the Military Government has reported to Shun Chua Huch that the Government has spent more than ten million dollars since it was formed. This amount must be refunded when the Union Military Government is established.

HONGKONG AND THE IMPERIAL WAR CHEST.

A FURTHER GIFT OF \$300,000.

We have received from the Colonial Secretariat copies of the following telegrams to and from the Secretary of State for the Colonies relating to a further gift of \$300,000 from Hongkong to His Majesty's Government for the purposes of the war:—

From the Governor of Hongkong to the Secretary of State, London, 8th August, 1918.

"Unofficial members of the Legislative Council unanimously desire that the Colony of Hongkong should make a further gift of \$300,000 towards the general expenses of the war.—May."

From the Secretary of State, London, to the Governor of Hongkong, 17th August, 1918.

"Your telegram August 8th. His Majesty's Government gratefully accept further generous gift towards war expenditure, and desire you to convey their cordial thanks to Legislative Council.—Long."

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING. DEFENDANT ARRESTED ON THE "KINSHAN."

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with kidnapping a little boy from the custody of his parents.

Inspector Browne stated that on August 17th, when the *Kinshan* arrived in Hongkong from Canton, P.-c. 73 was called by one of the comrade staff, who informed him that he suspected that defendant had kidnapped a little boy. The boy had been crying all the way from Canton. Defendant, who was tied to the rails of the steamer, was released and taken to the Police Station. The boy's mother lived at Canton, and his father was reported to be a rich coolie in Hongkong. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs had instructed witness to ask for a week's remand. Mr. Wood remanded the case accordingly.

THE WAR.

BRITISH ENTER
MERVILLE AND
OUTTERSTEENE.ROYE RAILWAY STATION
CAPTURED.SPANISH ULTIMATUM TO GER.
MANY DENIED.SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO MOVE
TO KRONSTADT.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN ATTACK BEATEN BACK.

PARIS, August 19th.
11.45 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—The enemy this morning strongly attacked our positions on a mile front between Libens and Heelville, and succeeded in penetrating our line at two points.

Our counter-attack drove him out, and the situation has been completely restored. We inflicted many casualties and took a few prisoners.

Our advance in the Merville sector continued, and we made considerable progress on a front of 10,000 yards. We entered Merville and reached the road, through the Merville front, from Paradis to Les Pures Reques. In sharp fighting we took prisoners and captured machine guns.

Our total prisoners in the neighbourhood of Outtersteene is now 676, including 15 officers.

We brought down six aeroplanes. One British machine is missing. We dropped 16 tons of bombs during the day and night.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY POSITIONS PENETRATED.

LONDON, August 19th.
12.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners in the Ayette sector, also south of the Scarpe, where our patrols penetrated some distance into the enemy's positions.

We repulsed raiders north of the Scarpe, and further progressed in the Merville sector, capturing between 40 and 50 prisoners.

Our artillery and machine-gun fire completely broke up a counter-attack on our new positions between Outtersteene and Meteren.

BRITISH CAPTURE
OUTTERSTEENE.LONDON, August 19th.
11.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful local operation on a front of over four miles between Vieux-Berquin and Bailloul, with slight loss.

We advanced our line from one thousand to two thousand yards.

We captured the village Outtersteene, several defended farms and houses, and over 400 prisoners.

We also progressed to the south-west of Merville and between Chilly and Fransart, taking prisoners.

We repulsed attacks against our posts in the neighbourhood of Bevaucourt, Serri, and Puisieux, taking prisoners.

We destroyed five aeroplanes. Three British machines are missing.

We dropped 13 tons of bombs.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 18th.
11.30 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We drove back enemy attacks along the roads from Amiens and Montdidier to Roye.

The enemy obtained a footing in our foremost lines north of Autrechies. In the Vosges our posts, which we advanced in the Fave region as far as Frapelle, yielded to a local enemy thrust.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, August 19th.
4.45 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—There was a violent artillery action at night north and south of the Aisne. We took 400 prisoners yesterday west of Roye.

At six o'clock yesterday evening, between the Oise and the Aisne, our troops rectified our front on a stretch of about 15 kilometres between Carlipont and Fontenoy, reaching, on the whole line, an average advance of two kilometres.

We occupied the plateau west of Nampcel and reached the southern run of the Audicourt ravine, capturing Nounvignre. We took 1,700 prisoners, including two battalion commanders.

ROYE RAILWAY STATION
CAPTURED.LONDON, August 19th.
9.33 p.m.

The railway station at Roye has been captured.

THE ENEMY LINE OF RESISTANCE.

PARIS, August 19th.
7.30 p.m.

In consequence of the steady advance on Roye, the German artillery fire slackened again, suggesting the transference of batteries to the rear.

The infantry resistance appears to be focussed on certain strong points—Chaulnes, Roye, Lassigny, and a few other strongholds—which could be stormed at any time. The Germans desire this, but, instead of exposing our men, these redoubts are being literally deluged with shells, and the Allies are striking only at well-defined points, and attaining their objectives one after the other without undue haste.

Signs of uneasiness are apparent by the raids which the enemy is making on the British and French fronts to find out what his adversaries are doing.

GENERAL MANGIN'S TENTH ARMY.

LONDON, August 19th.
4.45 p.m.

Reuter learns that it was General Mangin's Tenth Army which participated in the attack mentioned this afternoon.

IMPORTANCE OF NEW ATTACK
EXPLAINED.PARIS, August 19th.
4.45 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—The scene of the attack is the sector between Lassigny Ridge and Soissons. Its importance lies in the threatened flankment of the German lines on the Aisne, beyond Soissons.

GERMAN RESERVES FAILING.

Reports that Austria has been required to place from ten to fifteen Divisions at the disposal of the German Staff show how low the German reserves of manpower have fallen.

LIEUTENANT FONCK'S GREAT
RECORD.

The French Lieutenant Fonck brought down three enemy planes on Wednesday, bringing the total number of hostile aircraft destroyed by him up to 60.

EARLIER CABLES.

BATTLE REVERTS TO TRENCH
WARFARE.LONDON, August 19th.
6.45 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—The enemy, apparently, has decided to resist stiffly on his present lines in the Roye, Lassigny and Oise sectors. The old trenches are giving him a solid defence, hence, the battle has momentarily reverted to trench warfare.

LOCAL ACTIONS.

PARIS, August 19th.

A communiqué states:—The artillery duel continued, and was most lively in the daytime, particularly in the region of Canny-sur-Matz and Beuvraignes.

Local actions south of the Aisne resulted in our capturing 150 prisoners.

Eight enemy aeroplanes were felled and three captive balloons were set on fire yesterday.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH BOMB VARIOUS
TARGETS

LONDON, August 19th.

The Air Ministry announces:—On the night of August 17th-18th we attacked numerous aerodromes, railway junctions, blast furnaces, trains and other ground targets, and machine-gunned many targets. One machine did not return.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

ALLIED MASTERY OF AUSTRIAN
AERIAL ARM.LONDON, August 19th.
3.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Two captured Austrian documents show the extraordinary mastery the Allies have obtained over the enemy in aerial warfare. The first document enjoins better protection of dumps and emplacements against aerial observation by better camouflaging and less military orderliness. The second document is from a Colonel commanding the Artillery, which seeks to explain the impossibility of a systematic and effective destruction of Allied artillery. It indicates that the Allied guns, as well as observation, are superior.

The writer complains of the inferiority of his batteries in number and power. The restriction of the ammunition supply renders it impossible to comply with the infantry's request for better artillery protection.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

A SAFE PLACE FOR SOVIET
GOVERNMENT.

AMSTERDAM, August 19th.

The Bolshevik paper *Pravda* states that the Soviets' appeal says that Russia's intervention in the war is necessary, and the Government, therefore, has completed its preparations to remove to Kronstadt, which is regarded as a safe place.

EARLIER CABLES.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

SITUATION BELIEVED TO BE
GRAVE.

MADRID, August 19th.

As regards the Spanish Note to Germany mentioned on August 17th, it is stated that the Note is really an ultimatum.

The situation is believed to be more grave than ever.

STATEMENT BY SENOR DATO.

SAN SEBASTIAN, August 18th.

As the Spanish papers have been publishing sensational statements regarding Spain's relations with Germany, Senor Dato, Foreign Minister, has issued a declaration insisting that it is the intention of the Government, like its predecessors, to maintain neutrality under all circumstances, and denying the existence of any Note to Germany. He says it is not the practice of Governments to publish the instructions sent to their diplomatic representatives abroad, and concludes by denying that he forwarded a Note regarding the alleged torpedoing of the steamer *Serants*, whose loss was due to fire in her cargo of petroleum shipped at New York.

VEHICLE WORKERS' STRIKE

LONDON, August 18th.

The bus and tram drivers and conductors have struck, following the women conductors' demand for an additional five shillings per week, which advance was recently given to the men.

Practically the whole of the London bus services have been suspended to-day. Ten thousand workers are idle.

The workers' representative anticipates that the strike will spread to the provinces.

THE SILVER MARKET.

AMERICA FIXES MAXIMUM
PRICE.

WASHINGTON, August 18th.

The Treasury announces that it has virtually fixed the maximum price of silver at 101.

The Federal Reserve Board will only grant export licenses for essential civil and military purposes, and conditionally that the maximum price is not exceeded by the purchaser.

LONDON, August 18th.

The silver market is quiet.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

GREAT BRITAIN'S
PLENIPOTENTIARY.

PEKING, August 18th.

Sir Charles Eliot has been appointed High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary in Siberia at Vladivostok.

THE WONDERFUL FRENCH.

Even in the early days, when the Hun had barely crossed the frontier, it was difficult to get the French peasant to leave the district near his blackened, smouldering home.

At that time they had no idea of what German occupation meant, and many of the menfolk left their women and children with friends who believed that the Hun would never injure the helpless.

They know better now and yet you will find them buzzing like so many bees just behind the new lines, waiting in the hope that the Allies will push the invaders back beyond the Rhine. They have never given up hope in all the weary years of waiting.

Within the sound of the guns you will find land being cultivated, crops being tended, herds being watered. The lawns of ruined houses are being planted with vegetables, barns are being re-roofed, barbed wire is being lifted in order that the land can be reclaimed for feeding the population. Civilian life keeps surging up against the black line of war like a fresh-wave wave against the dark ooze of a sea-bog.

They are prepared to take hazards, and they take them. Old men and women wander up and down behind the line seeking information of their friends whom they have not seen for nearly four years; mothers ask about their children, husbands about their wives. They hunt the high roads in the hope of meeting some one who has come from the district of their isolated homestead. They hang round some of the railroad stations, trying to get letters from the invaded district, they are almost, almost despairingly. Their mental anguish is greater than that of those whose friends have been killed.

One French soldier I knew used to get word of his wife and child only by writing a letter to a friend in a village near the Holland frontier by whom it was sent. He knew how to Brussels, then again into Germany, whether the woman had gone. A reply came back by the same route, and each journey took six months. But those who are unable to get letters through—and they are multitudes—must just wait for the day when the French, British, and Americans strike hard enough and make the Huns retreat.

In the day, the pathetic host of civilians, aged and infirm, sick with waiting, will follow behind the heels of the Army. For the present they are trying to pick up the threads of life in districts where death is supreme. *Daily Mail*.

LITTLE WAR MOTHERS.

[BY G. IVY SANDERS.]

I met her first at the local national kitchen—a tiny little figure in cheap black, with bright, but shabby, boots many sizes too large, and old cotton gloves, many sizes too small, that left bare an inch or two of red wrists above them.

She carried in one hand a jug almost as large as herself, and in the other a poor little purse. On her arm there hung a market basket of rush, and to her little skirt there clung a mite of about three, with great blue eyes and a round wet mouth.

Two small boys, of about six and eight, eagerly watched her as she peeped over the high white counter critically examining the tempting dishes arranged there before making her choice. Only after much deliberation and a great deal of consultation with the children did she make her purchase.

"Two of soup, two of vegetable pie, two of tuppence and how much will that leave out of a shilling?" she asked of the kind-faced woman behind the counter. With the odd coppers she wisely bought fruit.

I helped her to put the good food into her basket, and she told me her age was 32. "Baby" would soon be three, and had never seen "Daddy," who had been killed "killing Germans."

"Her name's Gladys May," the little mother told me, as she proudly took off the close-fitting crocheted bonnet to show me the golden baby curls that clustered damply round the little head of that very ill-used small person who was evidently well used to admiration.

We walked along the hot, sunny road together—I carried the large jug of nourishing soup, she carried the laden basket. "Mother," I was told, was working in a munition factory. Of the two little boys, Archie, the elder, worked "at a lady's" before and after school cleaning the knives and boots for 4s. 8d. a week. Bert, the younger, went round with papers.

"And I keep house," she said simply, with a quiet dignity far beyond her ten years.

Eventually we turned down a dim and narrow court to a tiny little house, half of which they call "home." With a very big key Archie opened the door, and I watched the little trio mount the steep steps to the "upper."

"Since that day I have come to know my 'little mother' well, and through her I have found that she is but one of a great and wonderful army of such brave little mites 'keeping house' and mothering the younger children in the many homes where mother is away all day fighting in the factory and father is away fighting on the field.

Our loyal little heroines! War has robbed them of their blessed youth; hurried them down the stream of life, past the happy, carefree fields of childhood, on to the troubled waters of maturity while still in years they are babies.

True daughters of their war-waging parents, theirs is not the spirit of sacrifice—it is the grand, innate spirit of the race—the glory of our England.

CHANGES COMING IN RUSSIA

We have reached another of those crisis when the air is saturated with a solution of astounding rumours and the telegraph, if not actually closed to the public, is necessarily put under exceptionally severe restrictions, says the *Morning Post*'s Petrograd Correspondent, writing on June 6th. "As material for a comic paper a mere recital of the headings of the stories current here for the past few days would be perfectly suitable, but no serious purpose in our interests is to be served by transmitting such material abroad. We are so placed as to be quite unable to verify even the most probable of the mass of current rumours. The general situation may be summed up as being to Russian minds capable of anything and everything at any moment."

The only real interest in life here among all classes, except those that formerly constituted the base of the pyramid of society, is the pressing problem of obtaining from day to day enough sustenance of any kind to maintain life. It is only fair to say that life continues to be maintained, but the cost in wear and tear of nerve tissue to all better-class folks is appalling. Money, of course, is no longer counted as any part of the real cost of living. How long it will be possible to keep the Russian pyramid balanced on its apex no one can foresee, but everyone understands the ultimate result of this attempt to defy the immutable laws of the universe, and all are bending their whole energies to the task of sticking it out. All signs point to another kalidoscope change being now imminent. The White Guards are fighting their way forward from Finland towards Petrograd and also eastwards. It is believed that Finland intends to demand the extension of her frontiers to the north bank of the Neva, in which case the Winter Palace, the British Embassy, and all the long line of palaces between them would stand on the frontier line. Fighting is reported to be in progress within one march north of Petrograd. There are no physical barriers of any kind to protect the capital against the assaults of modern methods of warfare, but the Red Guards have moved out and some fighting is expected. The best one can say to English readers is to believe firmly, notwithstanding anything they may hear from the various Shanghai of the West, that Russia is not beaten, that Petrograd, Moscow, and Smolensk may follow the fate of Kursk, Kharkoff, and Kiev, and Russia will still remain unbeaten.

GREAT BRITAIN'S VITAL INTERESTS.

Any man who has ever noticed the methods of a woman dealing with a feather bed will appreciate that firmness, gentleness, and patience are the only way to obtain a satisfactory result, and that gentleness is the essential quality. The Germans appreciate this principle in dealing with an area that covers one-sixth of our globe, but even Neumann, in his "Mitteleuropa," admits some doubt whether the Germans can develop, without ceasing to be Germans, precisely those qualities which are essential to the task before them in Russia. Russia is unconquerable and will rise again, developing along good, old, tried lines. It is the vital interest of the British Empire to see that Russia remains our friend and ally. Whatever be the issue of the titanic struggle now joined in the West, this remains true either way. England also is or should be, unconquerable. Russia has been laid on a bed of sickness not by a German but by an internal microbe, but she will not succumb. Russia and England may still fight their Waterloo together after the enemy has been bled dry. That this result is still far enough off, thanks mainly to the omission to utilize the only arm we had when the war began, is indisputable now. The next fatal error which the nibblers in policy who have replaced the statesmen of earlier and better days will, doubtless, commit is to lose Russia to Germany, thereby in all probability, the long run of history, involving the British Empire in its last war against the combined forces of Teuton and Slav.

There are no excuses in war, and to say, or even think, that Russia has let down her allies is futile, and not even true. When this war opened one of Russia's greatest statesmen said to me: "We don't want any army from England, but we do want her fleet." Let the watchword of British statesmen, wherever they may be now concealed, be in every sense of the words: "Remember Russia!"

THE AIR FORCE.

About eighty Peers and Commoners, the Parliamentary Correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* understands, were present at a meeting of the Parliamentary Air Committee, held at the House of Commons on June 18th under the presidency of Mr. Joynton-Hicks. The following resolutions were passed:—

(1)—The Committee view with grave concern the arrangements for the construction and supply of high-power flying machines for next year's campaign.

(2)—They observe with great anxiety the heavy loss of life sustained in the training of pilots in this country, and the inadequate medical service.

(3)—They feel that the question of the Loch Doon aerodrome cannot be allowed to remain in its present inconclusive position, and that further investigation should be undertaken by the War Office Sub-Committee on National Expenditure, with the view of fixing responsibility for such an unwarrantable waste of public time, labour, and money.

(4)—They consider that the position of the Secretary of State for the Air Force, without a seat in either House of Parliament, is highly unconstitutional, and request the Government to provide a date for the discussion of a resolution on the subject.

(After the meeting it was ascertained that the Secretary of State, Sir William Weir, had been elevated to the Peerage.)

DRESSED BY THE STATE.

THE STANDARD SUITS OF
BRITAIN.

The department of the War Office which has been constituted a lesser providence to provide over the material needs of civilians, lest the too great want of desirable things should make the spirit restless with the discomforts of war, has prescribed standard suits for our present satisfaction. That great unknown authority which insisted on the patriotic virtue of shiny black and purpling blue has been deposed. Our patriotism has been proved by long months of shabbiness and also our obedience to authority, and for a reward come new suits by the million. And after standard suits there will be standard hosiery, mostly for women's wear, and after that standard flannels and blankets to make the winter more tolerable. Fifteen million pounds worth of textiles altogether.

On June 11th at an exhibition in Bradford (which was opening at Albert Illingworth, the Postmaster-General) it was revealed that the patterns of cloth are standardized but not patterns of suits. Those who are still allowed to remain civilians will not be uniformed. They will get as far as the grading, and that will be of their own free choice, the grade I man taking away his four-guinea suit for prompt cash and the grade 3 man getting his for 55s. 6d. Both will be equal in overcoats, taking a grade 3 cloth for three guineas. But happily the outward architecture of men will continue various. The War Office has not stepped in with pettifoggish restrictions; it only says that "sports" coats are barred and certain elaborations of trimming and velvet collars. We are not to be reduced to one strict rule and pattern nor yet to one colour. A classic authority on tailoring has told us that if the cut betokens intellect and talent the colour betokens temper and heart. Agreeing in that, we shall presently find the whole male population proving itself in dress the possessor of steady tempers and very sober hearts, for its choice of colour will be limited to navy blue and black, the duller browns, and quieter greys.

The War Office authority fixes the colours; the manufacturers determine the style and cut, and here we find that the factories have their more or less long standards. The suits in this attractive exhibition have been collected from six different manufacturing areas in the north and south, but there are no corresponding differences in style. There has been no stipulation that trousers should be turned up, yet all of them are. It has not been ordered that waistcoats should be without collars; but they invariably are. These are points of the fashion of the day as provided for the million by the wholesale manufacturer, who decrees also dictating again where he merely aims at conforming to the mode—that the coats shall be made with a vent. The inherent right of personal choice in matters of taste may be chafed a little by the idea of all this standardization, though it is nothing new. It comes about in the ordinary method of cheap production, and is merely one degree more compelling than the opinion (imposed by the arching eyebrow) of the "bespoke" tailor whose business it also is to insist on the prevailing fashion.

To bring ourselves to the measures of war-time and to be economical we must turn to the ready-made suit. It is reserved to the man who can afford more than four guineas for the grade 3 garments to be a chooser of style. He, for an additional 5s. 6d., can get the same cloth made up, just as he wishes to have it, by his own tailor. But the King's suit, for which he chose the cloth at Leeds recently, is a brown worsted mixture price 57s. 6d., and anybody may have a similar suit at the identical price by asking for pattern 230—E.

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It is Pleasant to Take—It is Effective

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ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted.
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HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Omelets, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

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4,000 Old Boys in the British Army,
6,000 others who have become useful citizens,
and a further large number are to-day in various British Colonies.

FUNDS are URGENTLY NEEDED

FOR THE WAR EMERGENCY FUND, AS EXPENSES HAVE GREATLY INCREASED.

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KILLS BUGS
ALL INSECTS.

SAVARESSES
SANTAL
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PREPARED BY DR. J. A. CHAMBERLAIN, Made in London.

THE CITY OF GHOSTS THE YPRES YOUR SON IS FIGHTING FOR NOW.

[BY J. A. HAMMERTON.]

"The City of Ghosts!" So Philip Gibbs, one of the best descriptive writers of the Great War, has termed the ruins of Ypres. But the phrase is not his most felicitous. The only ghosts that walked in Ypres when I was there were as happy specimens of British manhood as could be found throughout the thronging war zone. Nay, my dear Philip Gibbs, the city of ghosts is no more. The poor ghosts have nowhere to haunt in all that sprawling waste of crumbled stone and mortar. More aptly would the phrase have fitted the Ypres that I knew of old, or Bruges—Bruges the "Dead" of Rodenbach's uncanny symbolism.

There is nothing so dead as certain things wherein life still lingers. Bruges in those dear days before the Teuton flooded into Flanders was a beautiful dead thing; its glorious old life of the age of the merchant princes had long since vanished; its antique palaces and churches spoke only of the greatness that had passed for ever, and so, too, Ypres. That there were streets in Ypres where thriving tradesmen lived in happy plenty, that the canals were noisy with the clatter of horses' hoofs, and many motor-cars gave raucous warning of their passing, mattered not a jot. Ypres was then a city of ghosts.

Some seventeen thousand worthy citizens found it good to stay there, but time had been when the Ypres folk were numbered by the hundred thousand. The ghosts of the princely merchants, the traders from far lands, the artists, the priests, the learned men who made up the aristocracy of that great medieval community, thronged about you in the vast and dusty salons of the Cloth Hall, which might have roofed over the whole population any day before the first Hun shell burst upon its majestic mass of masonry. Alas! "the city of ghosts" is not. In its place is mere desolation—without form, void even of memories!

As I approached this place of doom my mind was busy with the Ypres that I knew in the happy days of my wayfaring. I found myself wondering if the little alberge where I had put up one evening of soft and misty sunset after a long bicycle journey, and eaten a most excellent dinner before sauntering out into the friendly streets, could be identified among the ruins, if I might be able to determine the point of view from which, the next forenoon, I had taken the fine photograph of the Cloth Hall that is still among my Belgian collection.

Vain wonderings! And yet it was important to me that I had seen this place in the light of other days. Life is coloured for each of us by personal experience; it is a different adventure for every soul. My impressions of Ypres could not be the same as any other's, else they were not mine. How often in old years, before I first came to the historic city that evening of misty sunset, and beheld the great pinnacled bell-tower of St. Martin and St. Martin's unfinished spire luminous in the soft gloaming, had I looked with eyes of wonder upon engravings and etchings and photographs of that very scene! The reality before me had been unmistakable, even if I had first beheld it after being brought blindfolded to Ypres. But—and I must say it—the Cloth Hall, when I came to examine it, gave me an impression of artifice.

"As 'his youthful host,' well warded," are to "the lean and shaggy Pantaloons," a world too wide for his shrunken shanks—so did I feel that the Cloth Hall was to Ypres, a constant reminder of its shrunken state. The splendid architecture of the building, its perfectly proportioned immensity, the beautiful little arched Hotel de Ville, tucked so prettily under its northern wing, with the noble Gothic pile of St. Martin's Cathedral standing hard by to the west—the whole forming as remarkable a group of beautiful buildings as any city of Europe ever possessed—of these I need attempt no description; it is enough that I was deeply conscious of their individual beauties. But I do aver that the Cloth Hall stays in my memory as a palace of ghosts, for no great use was made of it by living. It spoke only of the Ypres that had been.

As we passed along the outer-western streets of the town that day of March, 1918, where every house was a shapeless ruin, and many a one grotesquely patched with sandbags to shelter the soldiers billeted in its cellars, the fantastic ruins of the cathedral came into view on the right.

Yet, though an accident to our car detained us several hours at Ypres, my eyes could at no moment rest upon any object that stirred a single memory of the past. Where was my little alberge of the hearty dinners? Where are the houses of Ypres, but cluttering the ground like so many abandoned brick-kilns! The roads that threaded the waste—well kept, noisy with the continuous traffic of the Army holding this most historic sector of the battle front—were not to be recognized as the old friendly streets where the feet of so many generations of Ypres folk had passed.

"Tell me, where is the cavalry barracks?" I said, "and perhaps I may get my bearings." I was told, and had the wit pointed out, but I was no wiser. I wandered round the ruins of Cloth Hall and cathedral, hoping to find some spot for memory to rest upon, but in all the formless mass of destruction there was not a remembered scrap. Engineers were busy shoring up a bit of a facade on which a painted notice board stated that it was to be "preserved as a national monument," but what part of the building it was I could not guess.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

"WEAPON OF FALSEHOOD." LORD SELBORNE'S REPUDIATION.

Addressing a conference of agriculturists at Darlington, recently, the Earl of Selborne said:—We have read with great pain and indignation the accounts of a notorious trial in which there has been a statement made that a "Black Book" exists in which are thousands of names of some of the best of our fellow-countrymen and fellow-countrywomen. There is not one shadow of shade of evidence given that any such book exists. (Cheers.) It is merely the uncorroborated and unproved statement of a witness. As I understand it, the statement was that this book was an official compilation of the German Government. Suppose it does exist, do you think you are going to find the truth about Englishmen and Englishwomen in a German Government compilation? Do we not know from all our bitter experience of this war that the first weapon to which that Government goes is a weapon of falsehood? Therefore if this book exists and of its existence there is not a shadow of proof—it is a German book, compiled for German official purposes. What names have been dragged before the world in connection with this notorious trial? The names of some of our glorious dead. There was the horrible story about the death in Palestine of the son of the Earl of Rosebery, a man honoured by his fellow-countrymen, and now the coloured of the regiment who saw that noble young officer killed writes to say the whole story is a lie. Another ex-Prime Minister whose name was dragged into this trial was Mr. Asquith. I have for thirty years been a political opponent of Mr. Asquith, and I am an opponent of his to-day, but I speak for the whole of the political party to which I belong when I say that we repudiate as an abominable lie the suggestion that Mr. Asquith's private life is not clean and noble, or that he is not a loyal and devoted servant of his King and country. (Cheers.) Is this to be the end of our four years' experience of the horrors of this war, when all have tried to do their duty? Is this to be the ending, the result of the deaths which our sons have died on the sea and in the trenches all the world over? Is this to be the beginning of our reconstruction of that better England for which we all pray? (Cheers.)

Ruin more terrible than that that bestrewn the state of Ypres this world can scarcely hold. The immense hall of the cloth-merchants, which took well-nigh two hundred years to grow into the thing of perfected Gothic beauty that symbolized the princely grandeur of the once powerful city, and travellers through the centuries had marvelled over, had been reduced to these meaningless heaps of stones by the scientific savagery of an enemy who for nearly four years had sought in vain to enter the city his guns had pounded into dust.

Among these insensate stones a vast and strange life was pulsating. On a well-built villa with good cellars, blast a down by shell fire so that it becomes but a heap of bricks, if the cellar roof is strong enough, or can be strengthened by stout timbering, a refuge has been created underground by the very agency that destroyed what stood above, and many a shell will burst in vain upon the rubbish heap while the soldiers shelter down below. Sandbags to cover the weaker parts and shield the entrances to the cellars will make a fort that may long outlast the guns that wrought the first destruction.

In these strange, weird streets of Ypres there are many such cellar-forts. In the ruins of some of the larger buildings officers are busy with maps and plans, telephones buzz cheerily, and great business is ever afoot. Padres have their subterranean chapels, where the worship of the God who seems to have forgotten the creatures of His hands faithfully maintained in circumstances that would have made Job revile his Maker. Little reading-rooms, with cosy fires and good stock of books and periodicals, are features of these centres of religious effort, and seldom is the reading-room empty. Often has Evensong been celebrated in the dug-out chapel while the shells burst overhead and the gas-alarm was sounding.

Deeper than any of these cellar homes and forts are the dug-outs that take you forty feet down into the bowels of Ypres. There you will find the soldiers resting in their bunks, while the company cook is busy with their next meal over a tiny stove in a stifling kitchen, where the thermometer will register 100 degrees on a winter's day and the pump alongside "thud, thuds" as it sucks up the water and sends it aloft, for the oozy soil of Flanders would speedily drown-out these troglodytes if the water were allowed to run its natural course through their dripping burrows.

Why hold on to such a place? Why sacrifice men's lives by thousands to present the fends who have destroyed it from entering into possession of the wilderness they have made? These are questions for men of military knowledge, and I thank Heaven I cannot answer them. But this I know—that the medieval city that in 1302 sent its own contingent to join in the Battle of Courtrai, that reckoned its wealth in millions and boasted a population three or four times greater than the London of its time, was never one tithe so precious to the cause of civilization, achieved nothing remotely comparable with the crazy-looking brick-field that for nearly four years now has been the spearhead of the British lines in Flanders.

"Let the dead past bury its dead," Ypres, the city of ghosts, is as extinct as any city of Atlantis. Its ruins move me less to tears than to a solemn joy that our splendid Island races could so long hold this bit of earth against the hosts of hell. Its old ghosts have gone; it has become a new shrine of British courage and endurance, and no beautiful things the architects of the future will rear upon this site—where a fairer city than the vanished one may arise—will be sufficiently beautiful to commemorate the human sacrifice here made at one of Freedom's highest altars.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

THE ART OF PROPAGANDA. AS STUDIED IN GERMANY.

For the fourth time Tomkinson was brought in for examination. He was tired of repeating his name, his rank, his regiment, and his occupation—before the war, to his cross-examiners, and he resolutely refused to give any further details than these. No German had the right to demand more of a British prisoner, indeed Tomkinson was even doubtful if his civilian occupation was any business of Germany's. However, if they wanted it, there could be no harm in giving it.

Designer of stained glass windows, he said wearily for the fourth time.

To his immense surprise this German officer (unlike the others) jumped, excitedly to his feet.

"Not the Tomkinson?" he cried.

"Well," said Tomkinson modestly, "I have had a little unmerited success perhaps, and—"

"My dear fellow, everybody has heard of Tomkinson. In Germany, at any rate. Why, your book on stained glass—"

"My book!" said Tomkinson in surprise. "Oh, you mean my pamphlet on—"

"Exactly," said the German hastily. "It made a tremendous impression over here. Now tell me—"

"You know, it is really extraordinary lucky meeting you like this. I am an amateur myself on the subject. To have the chance of a talk with the great Tomkinson! Now tell me, I have long wanted to ask you, how do you—"

Only too willing, Tomkinson let himself go upon his favourite subject. For half an hour they talked about stained glass.

"A remarkably pleasant and well-informed gentleman," thought Tomkinson.

"You must see some of our windows in Mannheim," went on the other. "Where your English bombs dropped," he added with a friendly smile.

"Not to the damage of any works of art, I hope," said Tomkinson, rather awkwardly. The German was such a very pleasant gentleman.

"Oh, no, no. Indeed," he went on carelessly, "the damage was absurdly slight. Now if I were your Air Minister, I should never brook off suddenly, and then added with great frankness, "after all, you are our prisoner, so that nothing which I say to you can go any further."

"I can't pledge my word on any such matter," said Tomkinson firmly.

"Oh, quite so." He gave him a friendly smile. "If you escape—but somehow I don't think you will. Well, then, if I were your Air Minister, I should never bomb a big town like Mannheim. You don't get the effect. What you ought to do is to concentrate—with two or three hundred aeroplanes—on one small village, and go on until you had wiped it out. The moral effect of that all over Germany would be tremendous. However," he smiled again, "luckily for us you're not long as we keep you safe of course. Now what was it I was saying about windows? Oh, yes, in Mannheim, and that reminds me of another curious mistake your air-men of always make. They are always dropping bombs on railways."

"So silly, because of course all our transport is by river nowadays. If they flew very low and dropped bombs in the Rhine itself," he broke off hurriedly, collected his thoughts and said, "Mannheim, yes. As I was saying, we have some stained-glass windows there."

"Really!" said Tomkinson at the end of it, "really! I should much like to see them."

"Well, I daresay I could get permission for you—so well-known a man as yourself. And you must dine with me one day. I see you smile," he went on kindly, though Tomkinson hadn't. "You think that we haven't any food in Germany."

"Oh, no, no," said Tomkinson hastily. "On the contrary I had an excellent piece of bread only yesterday—or was it the day before?—No, yesterday."

"Dear, dear, this will never do, Mr. Tomkinson. They must look after you better than that. I will see to it. Although, to tell the truth, we are a little short of food."

Tomkinson didn't know what to say. Politeness demanded an expression of regret, and patriotism an expression of profound joy. So he remained silent. Luckily the other went on more to himself than to the Englishman.

"Yes, our food experts tell us that it will be almost impossible for Germany to hold out after 1925. April and May, 1925, will be the difficult months. It will be a disappointment to our men in the trenches if we have to abandon the war suddenly then, from lack of food. They are in tremendous spirits just now, and—"

He pulled himself together with a jerk. "Dear me, how I wander on. You were saying, Mr. Tomkinson, about this new method of yours."

It was a much flattered and a distinctly happier Tomkinson when the pleasant German officer had finished with him. A Tomkinson, also, who had learnt a good deal about the internal conditions of Germany, thanks to the very indiscreet German officer. If only he could escape and let them know at home!

Three months later, a three months full of similar indiscretions, but better food, he was, to his great surprise, repatriated.

Tomkinson (who, you will remember, gave no pledge) has been busy lately telling his friends the real truth about Germany. Yesterday he told a "High Authority." The "High Authority" took it all down—and then smiled slowly to himself. He did not offer Tomkinson a post in the Intelligence Department, he just talked to him in a fatherly manner, instead. When asked now about the inner life of Germany, Tomkinson says that his lips are sealed.—*A.A.M.*

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TRIBUNAL FAVOURITES.

SIR A. GEDDES ON THE "SOCIAL PULL"

Sir Auckland Geddes met a large gathering of business men at Manchester when he attended, as the guest of the Column Club, a luncheon at the Midland Hotel. The Lord Mayor, who presided, referred to the Minister of National Service as perhaps the most criticised man in the British Empire to-day. Sir Auckland dwelt at some length on the recruiting problem, and criticised the critics. But the part of his address which stimulated the greatest interest, as well as enthusiasm, was that in which he referred to men being protected and exempted whose removal from civil life would not lead to a catastrophe. "There were many men," he said, "protected by tribunals because their fathers were friends of members of the tribunals. The Minister was strong in his condemnation of the 'social pull'."

The Lord Mayor paid a tribute to the work of Sir Auckland Geddes, his services in the South African campaign, as well as in France before he was invalided home, and added that the problem that he had now to solve was to find men for the Army without depleting commerce to such an extent that the supply of money to support the men he was sending to the Army would not be forthcoming.

Sir Auckland Geddes said the Government most fully appreciated the great difficulties which the business men of England had to face and to conquer, and they realised how anxious they were about their businesses. They realised very fully the importance of the maintenance of these businesses for the whole success in their war effort, because from their businesses came the sinews of war—the money which maintained our armies in the field, our fleets on the sea, and our squadrons in the air. He wanted to convey to them the thanks of the Government for the way in which they had responded to the numerous calls made upon their patriotism. At times, it had been quite impossible to explain why some particular course of action was followed, and they had had to ask them to take their judgment; and their action upon trust.

MAN-POWER DIFFICULTIES.

"Believe me," Sir Auckland continued, "the whole question of man-power is surrounded by the greatest difficulties—by problems which would require someone of really superhuman power to solve satisfactorily every time. I regard the future as one of great anxiety, because if by a bad chance things were to go wrong, the whole of the bonds which bind the Central Empire together—bonds of fear, not of love of Germany—would be made stronger. If Germany fails, then these bonds will weaken, and perhaps the end of this great conflict will come sooner than even in our most optimistic moments it has seemed right to hope. In order that we may be sure that our armies are not crushed and that they are able to stand the strain which Germany, without doubt, has the power to impose upon us, we must have men, and men for the fighting line; but not only for the fighting line. There is something more than a fighting-line in an army. Behind the fighting line there are rearward services. Here in this country is the very centre, the very heart, of the alliance, and we must retain here sufficient forces to make it absolutely useless for the Germans to attempt a but alone an invasion. (Cheers.) But there is something more. Our future, the future of your businesses, depend upon our position throughout the world, our prestige and our power, and while we are thinking of the forces in France and Flanders we have to remember that that is not our only interest, although it is of vital interest. But the East also calls. You know what the East means to us and to the business of England; and the East calls for men to maintain our position. And somehow out of our available man-power we have to provide, not only for production which will give the funds to carry on the war, but for the forces which will meet, and I hope and believe defeat, the German effort, and forces which will maintain our power and prestige throughout the East. (Cheers.)"

WIDENING THE FIELD.

It was a great and serious problem, he added, and one that had provided many hours of anxious thought for everyone concerned in its solution. He believed we ought to draw men whom we were compelled by force of circumstances to draw from civil life for the Army, from as wide a stretch of our man-power at home as we could. He thought it was the wisest course, in view of all their necessities, military and civil, to raise the military age so that a larger field of man-power might be available to draw upon. Because it was quite certain that the value of a man to industry, trade, commerce, and to the nation was not determined by his age. From the men who were below 43, the old military age, they had drawn all who could readily be spared, and they were now drawing large numbers of men who could only be spared with the greatest difficulty, and sometimes with very serious effects. And so they had widened the field in order that they might be with a greater choice in the men who were withdrawn. It should be remembered, that not every man who joined the forces was required to fight in the front-line trench. There were men who were required for garrison work at home, and throughout the theatre of war and in our far-flung Empire. We could not afford, because we had not got them, to send young fit men, and only young fit men, to the East. We could not afford to employ young fit men on garrison work. We had to employ the older men who were reasonably fit. Therefore their policy was to broaden the basis from which men were drawn, to get it as wide as possible, so that, the withdrawal from civil life would create the least disturbance. They must remember that there was no guarantee that the war would end this year, or even next. If they took all the young men

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THE FUTURE OF GERMAN AGRICULTURE.

About the middle of May a remarkable speech was made by the Bavarian Privy Councillor, Dr. Helm, at the 12th general war meeting of the Christian Farmers' Federation. He sketched a gloomy picture of the future, on the ground of his knowledge of the present agricultural situation. He said that the stock of cattle had been decimated, fields entirely neglected, and agricultural material worn out. It was a deception to believe that peace conditions would ever return, for reconstruction would last, not for years, but for decades.

"What is the picture of the future which presents itself to us? We shall be obliged to restrict our constructive work both at home and abroad. We shall be unable to derive any more articles of luxury from abroad. No more caviare and liqueurs, and fashions from London and Paris. The road to our salvation lies midway between commercial intercourse and compulsory State management. Compulsory production would be fatal. The difficulty will lie in getting people out. We shall receive uniform and standard clothing. Compulsion may come for sheep breeding and flax growing, for the cultivation of oil-bearing plants, and for the restriction of sugar cultivation.

"We must not hope ever again to be able to resume the ways of living we had in peace time. People will have to eat vegetarian food more than before—less meat, more cheese, and more milk products. Milk rather than meat production will be the task of agriculture, with, moreover, the most conscientious utilization of ground and soil. In addition there will be the securing of labour. Machinery and electricity must take the place of the human in agriculture. The exhausted resources of the soil must be made good. To this end the production of nitrogen has trebled itself during the war. The effect of the centralization caused by the war will be most detrimental for agriculture, for hand in hand with centralization goes concentration of capital. Another great danger is the monopolization of ground and soil, which alienates the peasant and presses a beggar's staff into the hand of his posterity."

GRADING ACCORDING TO FITNESS.

They were asking medical men to say whether a man was reasonably fit for his age—not absolutely fit. Ideal fitness, he could assure them from professional knowledge, was practically never obtained, and therefore they had to take men who were reasonably fit for their age, and then, when these men became available for service for the Army, Air Force, or Navy, to employ them in those forces in accordance with the teachings of experience, with regard to men of those ages. They could not do anything more. Having referred to the courses open to a man if he was not satisfied with the medical examination, Sir Auckland said he could not conceive at the present moment there was anything further one could do to make it safe, right, and proper than the whole procedure with regard to recruiting. But as a result of the criticism there was a delay in the legitimate flow of men to the Army. He had never resented criticism, but the criticism at the present moment was holding up the flow of men to the forces. The Air Force was not getting the men that it ought, the Army was not getting the men that it ought, because people said the procedure on which men were being got was not perfect. One felt deeply for all the men who were being taken. At the same time let them not forget that the armies had to be maintained, and that the whole destiny of the country depended on the resources which we could place behind our armies.

CRITICISM OF TRIBUNALS.

There were many men being protected whose removal from civil life would not lead to a catastrophe. (Cheers.) There were many men protected by tribunals because their fathers were friends of members of the tribunals. (Hear, hear, and a Voice: "Thousands of them.") Those men who were using the social pull were really traitors, who were playing the game of the enemy, because not only was the Army made short of men, but their action was creating a feeling that it was not an equal business—that some men had the pull of privilege and power; and so he was afraid some of the tribunals were allowing them to have. (Cheers.) That was a thing which only public opinion could put down—no regulation could do it. They might change their personnel, but they only changed the scope of it. The only thing that could eradicate that sort of evil was a determination of all men and women of the country that these things should be done fairly, and where it was known they were not to stand up and say, "This is not fair," and put their finger on the spot, and show where the unfairness was. "It cannot be done by a Government department," exclaimed Sir Auckland Geddes, "it has got to be done by you. You are the men in whose hands the power lies, and from the way you cheer you seem to know of such cases. (Hear, hear.) If you do you can and them by criticism, and by a creation of public opinion which will make it impossible for such things to happen. That is the way a country can be governed. Democracy can govern itself if there is a fearless criticism of graft, favouritism and of privilege." (Cheers.)

NEW SHIPYARD IN THREE MONTHS.

A RECORD ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST OF ENGLAND.

A correspondent writes in *The Times*:—Aladdin's lamp was mislaid some years ago, about the time the world ceased to be young for most of us. It seems, however, to have turned up again on the North-East Coast. There, at any rate, a human miracle has been wrought; and it is hard for an observer to believe that Lord Furness and the directors of the Furness Shipbuilding Company have not been helped by magic of some kind.

On March 1st last there was a field in the neighbourhood of a town and near a river. The lamp, or the ring, or whatever it was, must have been secreted here waiting for the proper person to rub it and command the activities of its slaves, for to-day the field has almost disappeared, and in its place is a shipyard where the keels of two steamers are already laid in perfectly-constructed building berths. Soon there will be eight berths. By the end of November, if all goes well, the yard will be complete to design, which includes a lock, or fitting-out basin, large enough to accommodate four or five vessels.

It is not easy, without seeing what has been already done, to realise the preparation that was required before this field of 90 acres could be given even a remote resemblance to a shipyard. Natural difficulties had to be overcome, and other difficulties due to our state of war. To begin with the ground was under high-water level. Piles had to be driven and reinforced concrete put in. Along with that went the removal of mountains; an operation which no doubt begins in faith but must be continued by works. These mountains were various big slag-dumps, which decorated or defaced (since everything depends on the point of view) both the near and the remote distance. They have been lifted up, bit by bit, in the giant arms of modern machinery and need to fill in the ground. A by-product of the process is the rejoicing among the inhabitants of the town, who were quite sure that the dumps were unsightly.

The mounds were not too conveniently near; and besides a hundred and one different materials have to be conveyed to the yard. Hence the need for railways and locomotives. Eighteen miles of line have been laid in three months; and, as the work is so rapid, it is not surprising that the engines and such plant as cranes, travelling cranes, pile-driving machines, cranes, pile-driving machines, cranes, crabs, and tip-wagons.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF WOMEN WORKERS.

Labour, of course, was another difficulty. The enterprise started with a very few men and a wages bill ridiculously small. The pioneers have now increased to 1,500 men and 300 women. Of the women a tale is told which is notable even at a time when feminine energy and ability have ceased to surprise. A day of crisis arrived in the labour difficulty. All that need be explained is that it was not due to industrial dispute or quarrel of any kind. A large number of men left; they were not taken away. Next morning 200 women were engaged in their place, and the 300 quickly became 300. You see then doing man's work manfully. They should have been armed, and as well as they are cheerful under them. In their brown overalls (blouses and wide trousers) they are conspicuous in the transformed landscape. Nowhere in Great Britain can employers possibly speak better of woman's achievement than here. They say—and could hardly say more—that they are ready and willing to finish the undertaking with women alone, if they should be driven to do so.

But the yard has a huge appetite for labour of all kinds. The early days, when there was not room enough to turn round, have passed. Space, having been cleared, is no longer restricted. Last week a "record" was made in the filling-in process, and further "records" are expected until the whole of the site is brought up to the desired level. The rate of progress will be quickened with the disappearance of initial handicaps. Two berths being finished, six remain to be taken in hand. Three are allotted for the completion of each; an estimate made with complete confidence that it is within the workers' capacity. And the most cautious estimator allows that this is a remarkably good work, considering the conditions."

STAFF WORK IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

Permanent offices are being built, but it is obvious that, if they had been waited for, the work of these three busy months could not have been accomplished. To provide for the administrative and clerical staff railway carriages were adapted. Without their wheels, they are arranged in a double line with a wide way between and a high wooden roof over all. They look pleasant places to work in, though not as cool as could be wished in the middle of a hot day. Decidedly they have served their purpose. Railway carriages, still wheeled but deprived of partitions and seats, are used to house some of the workers. Lord Furness and other of the directors find casual habitation in metamorphosed railway carriages. The board meets in a railway carriage. In a railway carriage it can sit down at a long table to lunch. The kitchen, too, is a railway carriage.

Lodging for employees has presented a serious problem, and, as houses by no means abound in the neighbourhood, a hotel for 300 men is under construction. There is already a large canteen and an ambulance station. Happily the accidents have so far been few.

As for launching facilities, the berths are so designed on a bend of the river as to give ample room for vessels up to 800ft-long. Indeed, a great feature of the yard is its spaciousness. The whole "lay-out" is designed on the construction of ships, the plan allowing for the conveyance of material to the precise place where it is required in regular and continual sequence. All the berths have, or will have, tower travelling cranes electrically driven. As the material is brought down on railway trucks to a berth, the tower

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

KUHLMANN ON EASTERN PROBLEMS.

In the course of his speech to the Reichstag on June 24th Herr Kuhlmann said:—

The attention of our diplomacy has been lately occupied in the very greatest degree by events in Russia. As I previously explained in another place, revolutionary phenomena of immense scope, almost unprecedented in the world's history, have made their appearance within the Russian Colossus, due first to ferment of national character, and secondly, and in addition, to ferment of a social character. It is impossible to believe that this great process of fermentation, this wild vortex of irregular conflicting forces, which the disappearance of Tsaristic power released, have already reached a permanent equilibrium. All conditions in the former Empire of the Tsar to a certain extent can be described as uncertain. The guiding line for our policy, in view of this situation, is close observation of the utmost caution, and, so far as purely internal events are concerned, correspondingly wise reserve.

FINLAND'S "INDEPENDENCE."

In Finland the battle has been decided in favour of the party which is striving for Finland's independence. The soil of Finland has been cleared of Red Guards. Everything points to Finland being about to develop that high Kultur which is hers in the form of an independent State. German troops, as is known, at the request of the Finnish Government, took part in the battles in Finland. On the other side of the Baltic lie those provinces where, despite all the efforts of the Russian Government at repression or suppression, the old German Kultur since the days of the Teutonic knights has played a leading role. By the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Courland and Lithuania were already in fact severed from the Russian Empire. It was from the outset clear to the negotiators that the partition of the Baltic region by a line fixed in the peace treaty was bound to create an extraordinarily difficult situation. It was hard for the Lettish population to endure the prospect of being cut up. The historical internal cohesion also of the entire Baltic region suggested already at that time objections against the possibility of a lasting separation between Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland.

In agreement, I may say, with entire German public opinion, we resolved to lend an ear to Livonia's appeal for help, and to replace the regime of terror carried on there by the Red Guards by a regime of peace and order. In a discussion which is to be held at Berlin, under my presidency, with the plenipotentiary representatives of the Russian Republic, we are about to make an attempt to bring about a friendly agreement on all points still pending. Amongst the points to be dealt with is also the question of what form of political recognition is to be accorded by Germany to Esthonia and Livonia. I can express the hope that the result of the discussion will completely correspond with the requirements and wishes of the population there, and the interests of the German Empire. (Loud cheers.)

As regards Poland, the mould in which its future lot is to be cast has formed, since I took over the Foreign Office, the object of continual and thorough negotiation, mainly with Austria-Hungary. Both in our discussions at Main Headquarters and at Berlin the future settlement of the Polish question, which is at the same time of the greatest importance for the future arrangement of the German-Austro-Hungarian relations, has been the subject of thorough discussion. Not only the great difficulty inherent in this question itself, but the almost inseparable connection existing between this question and the solution of economic questions as between Austria-Hungary and Germany, have so far prevented the attainment of a final result.

TURKS ADVANCE TOO FAR.

In South Russia the occupation of the Crimea gave rise to certain incidents respecting the Russian fleet which found some echo in the Press, but these are now satisfactorily settled. The disappearance of the Tsar's government gave rise to a whole series of questions in the Caucasus. Armenia tried to obtain independence as a State. The Tartars, also, who form the predominant element of the population in the Eastern Caucasus region as far as the neighbourhood of Baku, combined into the State of Tatars. These three States are trying, on the other hand, to unite in the form of a Trans-Caucasian republic. Turkey, which in the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace, had received the promise of getting back those districts which she had lost in 1877 to the Russians, found herself obliged quite recently by the strategic development in Upper Mesopotamia to utilise the line of Baku-Tabs-Tiflis in order to lay a line of communications across Northern Azerbaijan to the Tigris Valley. In its advance from the territories falling to it under the Brest-Litovsk treaty, the Turkish army for reasons of safety pushed the left wing of its advancing troops fairly wide into regions which indubitably, according to the Brest-Litovsk treaty, could not come into question for permanent occupation or annexation by Turkey. Both chief army commands have had a thorough discussion on this matter. The Turkish advance to the Caucasus has been, we have been informed, stopped. "The conditions of the future settlement of Caucasian affairs will be settled at the conference in Constantinople. The State of Georgia, with which we have entered into friendly relations, and which we have recognised by a diplomatic exchange of notes, as *de jure* existing, has sent us to Berlin its Foreign Minister, with whom we are engaged in a friendly exchange of views."

crane lifts it into place. These cranes are of a design which allows of two tracks passing underneath. The tracks for the travelling cranes and the railways are perfectly level throughout the yard, the building berths being above this level at the fore-end and below it at the after-end. If you ask for the probable result of all this preparation you receive this assured answer:—"We shall turn out 24 ships every year. That is to say, roughly, a ship a fortnight."

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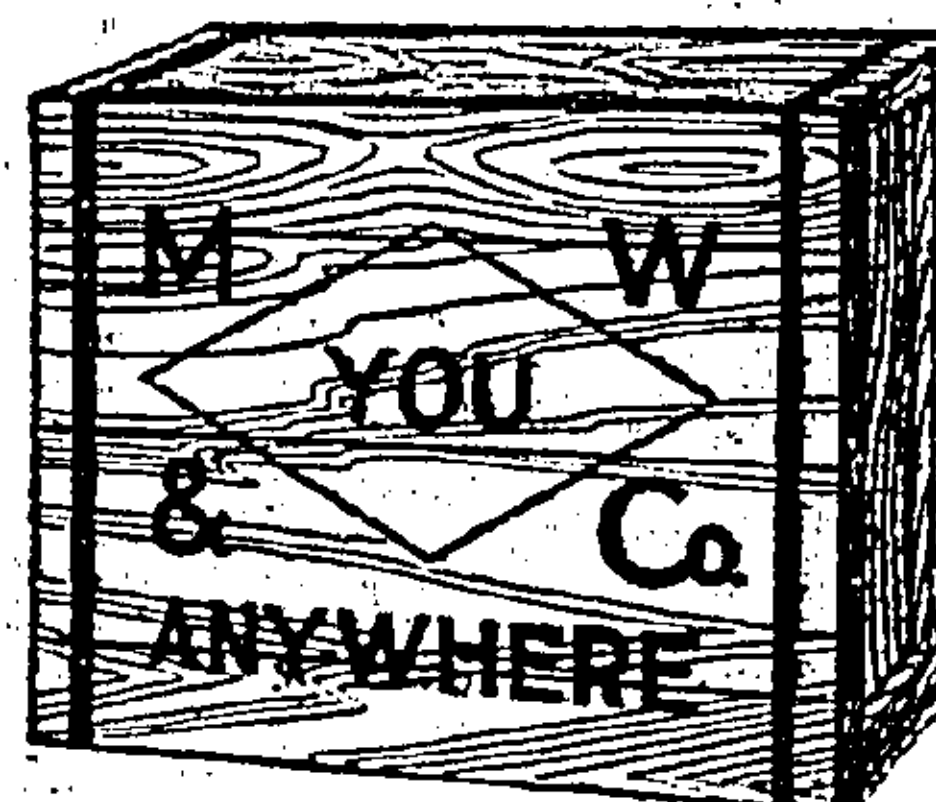
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WEI HAI WEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 22nd Aug. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 22nd Aug. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 24th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 27th Aug. 3 P.M.

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Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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AND RETURN.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
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MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Despatch	Due
Colombo	20th Nov.	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	at
			LES	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

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(Non-Transshipment).

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Straits	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,330 tons	4th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,900 tons	14th Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGGON		

3 Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. + Wireless telegraphy.

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1 + FUSHIMI MARU ... Wed. 11th Sept. at 11 A.M.
2 Omitting Manila Eastbound.

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E. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 257 and 222

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	SAT., 31st Aug. Noon.
TENYO MARU	21,000	SUN., 5th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	19,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LEBY and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
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MARSEILLES LINE—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 3rd Sept. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

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AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... FRIDAY, 23rd Aug. at 9 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 25th Aug. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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